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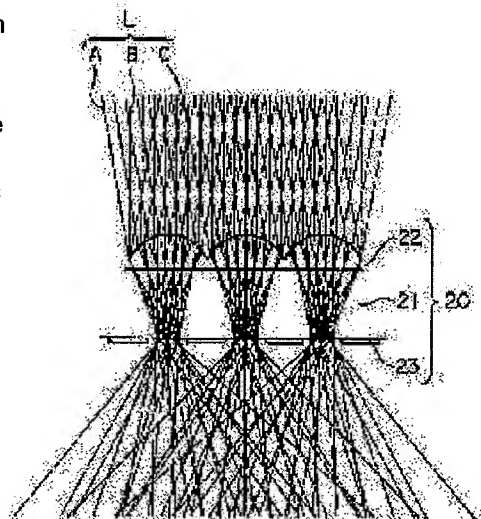
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(54) PRODUCTION OF LENTICULAR LENS SHEET AND DEVICE FOR THAT PRODUCTION

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method and a device for the production of a lenticular lens sheet which does not cause decrease in the transmittance (brightness) even when a diffusing agent is mixed into a Fresnel lens sheet which constitutes a transmission type screen with the lenticular lens sheet or even when the observation side of the Fresnel lens sheet is designed as a condensing system.

SOLUTION: By this method, a negative resist layer formed on the surface of the exiting side of a film base body 21 is exposed through entrance lenses 22 disposed on the light-entering side of the film base body 21 by irradiation of exposure light L including a plurality of collimated beams A, B, C with different incident angles. The exposure light L preferably includes collimated light beams (A, C) having about ± 5 to 10° incident angles. When the film base body 21 is irradiated with the exposure light L including the collimated beams having the aforementioned incident angles, a plurality of condensed points of the exposure light L are present on the surface of the exit side so that a rather wide exposure region of the negative resist layer is produced to increase the opening rate.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]A manufacturing method of a lenticular lens sheet characterized by comprising the following.

A process of exposing said resist layer via said each entering light lens of said substrate by making it irradiating with several parallel beams from which the degree of incidence angle differs as exposure light to a substrate with which a resist layer was formed in the surface of Idemitsu while two or more entering light lenses were formed in the entering light side.

A process of forming a light absorption layer in fields other than a condensing field of each of said entering light lens among the surfaces of Idemitsu of said substrate by developing said resist layer and removing a resist material of an exposure region or an unexposed field among said resist layers.

[Claim 2]By said resist layer's consisting of negative-resist material, and developing said resist layer, removing negative-resist material of an unexposed field among said resist layers, and fixing coloring material to this removed unexposed field, A manufacturing method of the lenticular lens sheet according to claim 1 forming a light absorption layer in fields other than a condensing field of each of said entering light lens among the surfaces of Idemitsu of said substrate.

[Claim 3]A manufacturing method of the lenticular lens sheet according to claim 2 including further a process which removes negative-resist material left behind to a condensing field of each of said entering light lens, and at which the surface of Idemitsu of said substrate is exposed.

[Claim 4]While said resist layer consists of positive-resist material of translucency, developing said resist layer and removing positive-resist material of an exposure region among said resist layers, it leaves positive-resist material of an unexposed field as a lobe, A manufacturing method of the lenticular lens sheet according to claim 1 forming a light absorption layer in fields other than a condensing field of each of said entering light lens among the surfaces of Idemitsu of said substrate by establishing coloring material on this left-behind lobe.

[Claim 5]By leaving positive-resist material of an unexposed field, while said resist layer consists of positive-resist material of a light blocking effect, developing said resist layer and removing positive-resist material of an exposure region among said resist layers, A manufacturing method of the lenticular lens sheet according to claim 1 forming a light absorption layer in fields other than a condensing field of each of said entering light lens among the surfaces of Idemitsu of said substrate.

[Claim 6]It has an exposure device which emits exposure light from the entering light side of said substrate to a substrate with which a resist layer was formed in the surface of Idemitsu while two or more entering light lenses were formed in the entering light side, Said exposure device by having an exposure light source which emits several parallel beams from which the degree of incidence angle to said substrate differs, and exposing said resist layer via said each entering light lens of said substrate by a parallel beam of these plurality, A manufacturing installation of a lenticular lens sheet forming a light absorption layer in fields other than a condensing field of each of said entering light lens among the surfaces of Idemitsu of said substrate.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]This invention relates to the lenticular lens sheet which constitutes the transmission type screen used with back projection type projection TV etc., It is related with the manufacturing method of the lenticular lens sheet which forms the shielding pattern (black stripe) of the stripe shape especially provided in the surface of Idemitsu by exposure and development of a resist material, and its device.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]The light source which consists of red from the former, and three green and blue CRT (Cathode Ray Tube), What the back projection type projection TV provided with the transmission type screen for projecting the picture from this light source is known, among these generally combined the Fresnel lens sheet and the lenticular lens sheet as a transmission type screen is used. Here as such a lenticular lens sheet, That by which two or more entering light lenses were formed in the entering light side, and the black stripe was provided in fields other than the condensing field of each entering light lens among the surfaces of Idemitsu is generally used, While diffusing light broadly, the influence of outdoor daylight can be reduced with a black stripe, and contrast can be raised.

[0003]By the way, in such projection TV, What used light sources, such as LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) and DMD (Digital Micro-mirror Device), instead of CRT is developed, It is widely used increasingly in fields, such as a data projector, a computer monitor, digital television broadcasting. However, in the projection TV using LCD, DMD, etc. as a light source, Since the lattice pattern resulting from the cellular structures, such as LCD and DMD, is projected on a transmission type screen, if a picture is projected and observed on the lenticular lens sheet which has a periodic structure, moire may occur by the sampling effect of a lenticular lens sheet.

[0004]For this reason, in the projection TV using LCD, DMD, etc. as a light source, In order to reduce generating of moire effectively, instead of the lenticular lens sheet of a 0.6-1.0-mm lens pitch generally used in the former, the lenticular lens sheet of a small lens pitch of 0.3 mm or less is needed increasingly. In the lenticular lens sheet in which a black stripe is provided in the surface of Idemitsu which mentioned above, In order to realize a diffusing characteristic, contrast, etc. of light which were mentioned above, it is necessary to make thickness of a lenticular lens sheet thin as a lens pitch is made small.

[0005]As a manufacturing method of the lenticular lens sheet in the former here, (1) The method of fabricating the shape (an entering light lens and black stripe) of rear surface both sides at once by extrusion molding, (2) the method (JP,1-159627,A.) of fabricating a lens and a black stripe with radiation-curing nature resin, such as ultraviolet curing nature resin, to both sides of the film base which consists of PETs (polyethylene terephthalate) etc. JP,3-64701,A and referring to JP,3-127041,A are proposed.

[0006]However, by the method of the above (1), among the conventional manufacturing methods mentioned above. Since the thin lenticular lens sheet corresponding to a small lens pitch of 0.3 mm or less which was mentioned above will be fabricated using resin, such as an acrylic and

styrene, mechanical intensity becomes insufficient and utilization is difficult. In fabricating only the shape (for example, entering light lens) of one side of a film base in the method of the above (2), it is satisfactory, but. Since the alignment in both sides of a film base becomes difficult and a manufacturing facility will become very expensive compared with the extruder for extrusion molding, etc. in fabricating the shape (an entering light lens, a black stripe, etc.) of both sides of a film base, utilization is difficult like the method of the above (1).

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] From such a situation, as a practical manufacturing method of the small lenticular lens sheet of a lens pitch, About the shape (entering light lens) of one side of a film base, it fabricates using radiation-curing nature resin, such as ultraviolet curing nature resin, and the method of forming with sufficient accuracy using photolithography method is proposed about the shape (black stripe) of the other sides of a film base. With photolithography method here. it irradiates with a parallel beam from the entering light side of a film base to a film base, and a black stripe is formed by exposing and developing the resist layer formed in the surface of Idemitsu of a film base via the entering light lens (the patent No. 94332 specification.) Refer to JP,49-66135,A and JP,50-136028,A.

[0008] However, in the manufacturing method using the photolithography method mentioned above. Since the parallel beam vertical to the normal line direction of the film base 21 is used as exposure light for exposing a resist layer, As shown in drawing 9, the condensing point of the exposure light L with the entering light lens 22 formed in the entering light side of the film base 21 will concentrate on a comparatively narrow field among the surfaces of Idemitsu, In connection with this, the exposure region (opening region in which the black stripe 23 is not formed) of a resist layer will also be concentrated on a comparatively narrow field.

[0009] By the way, although the lenticular lens sheet manufactured by the conventional method mentioned above constitutes a transmission type screen with an Fresnel lens sheet, When LCD, DMD, etc. are used as a light source in this Fresnel lens sheet, in order to prevent generating of scintillation, a dispersing agent is mixed in many cases, For this reason, the image lights which enter into a lenticular lens sheet through an Fresnel lens sheet become that in which a parallel beam and the diffused light were intermingled in many cases. In an Fresnel lens sheet, it is designed as a condensing system in many cases so that the image lights emitted toward a lenticular lens sheet from the observation side may condense a little not in a perfect parallel beam but in a periphery.

[0010] For this reason, in the actual transmission type screen which comprises a lenticular lens sheet manufactured by doing in this way, When the diffused light is intermingled in the image lights which enter into a lenticular lens sheet, these image lights are kicked with the black stripe formed in the surface of Idemitsu of a film base, and, as a result, there is a problem that the transmissivity (luminosity) of a transmission type screen falls. When the Fresnel lens sheet observation-side is designed as a condensing system, as shown in drawing 10, The direction of image-lights L' and the optic axis of the entering light lens 22 of the lenticular lens sheet 20 which were emitted from the Fresnel lens sheet in the periphery especially among transmission type screens are not in agreement, Image-lights L' is kicked with the black stripe 23 formed in the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21, and, as a result, there is a problem that the transmissivity (peripheral luminance) of the periphery of a transmission type screen falls.

[0011] This invention is made in consideration of such a point, and is a thing.

The purpose, The case [where a dispersing agent is mixed], and Fresnel lens sheet observation-side to the Fresnel lens sheet which constitutes both transmission type screens as a condensing system. It is providing the manufacturing method of the lenticular lens sheet which does not cause decline in transmissivity (luminosity) even if it is a case where it is designed, and its device.

[0012]

[Means for Solving the Problem] As opposed to a substrate for which a resist layer was formed in the surface of Idemitsu while two or more entering light lenses were formed in the entering light side as the 1st solving means as for this invention, By making it irradiate with several parallel

beams from which the degree of incidence angle (angle to a normal line direction of a substrate) differs as exposure light, A process of exposing said resist layer via said each entering light lens of said substrate, and by developing said resist layer and removing a resist material of an exposure region or an unexposed field among said resist layers, A manufacturing method of a lenticular lens sheet including a process of forming a light absorption layer in fields other than a condensing field of each of said entering light lens among the surfaces of Idemitsu of said substrate is provided.

[0013]This invention is provided with an exposure device which emits exposure light from the entering light side of said substrate to a substrate with which a resist layer was formed in the surface of Idemitsu while two or more entering light lenses were formed in the entering light side as the 2nd solving means, Said exposure device by having an exposure light source which emits several parallel beams from which the degree of incidence angle to said substrate differs, and exposing said resist layer via said each entering light lens of said substrate by a parallel beam of these plurality, A manufacturing installation of a lenticular lens sheet forming a light absorption layer in fields other than a condensing field of each of said entering light lens among the surfaces of Idemitsu of said substrate is provided.

[0014]By making it irradiate with several parallel beams from which the degree of incidence angle differs as exposure light to a substrate according to the 1st and 2nd solving means of this invention, Since a resist layer formed in the surface of Idemitsu of a substrate via each entering light lens formed in the entering light side of a substrate is exposed, Two or more condensing points of exposure light with an entering light lens formed in the entering light side of a substrate will exist on the surface of Idemitsu, A comparatively large exposure region of a resist layer can be taken, and a numerical aperture (an opening region in which a light absorption layer occupied on the surface of Idemitsu of a substrate is not formed comparatively) can be raised, For this reason, a lenticular lens sheet which does not cause decline in transmissivity (luminosity) even if it is a case where a dispersing agent is mixed in an Fresnel lens sheet which constitutes a transmission type screen with a lenticular lens sheet can be obtained.

[0015]

[Embodiment of the Invention]Hereafter, an embodiment of the invention is described with reference to drawings. Drawing 1 thru/or drawing 8 are the figures for describing the manufacturing method of the lenticular lens sheet by this invention, and the 1 embodiment of the device.

[0016]First, drawing 1 explains the composition of the principal part of the manufacturing installation of a lenticular lens sheet.

[0017]As shown in drawing 1, the manufacturing installation 1 is provided with the following. The feeding roll 2 which supplies the substrate (henceforth a "film base") 21 of the continuous film state.

The molding roll 3 with which the inverse shape of the lenticular lens (entering light lens) was formed.

The coating unit 4 which applies radiation-curing nature resin, such as ultraviolet curing nature resin, to the molding roll 3.

The nip roll 5 which carries out nip of the film base 21 on both sides of radiation-curing nature resin to the molding roll 3, The radiation lamp 6 which irradiates the radiation-curing nature resin applied on the roll side of the molding roll 3 with radiation, such as ultraviolet rays, The taking over rolls 8 and 8 which convey the film base 21 by which two or more entering light lenses 22 were fabricated by the mold release roll 7 which releases from mold the film base 21 by which two or more entering light lenses 22 were fabricated by the surface by the side of entering light from the molding roll 3, and the surface by the side of entering light in continuation delivery.

[0018]The manufacturing installation 1 is provided with the following.

The feeding roll 10 which supplies dry film 23' for negatives resist as the resist formation device 9 for forming a negative-resist layer in the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21.

The pressing roll 11 for carrying out the lamination of dry film 23' for negatives resist to the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21.

The release roll 12 for exfoliating peel PET(polyethylene terephthalate)23" stuck on the rear face of dry film 23' for negatives resist.

The delivery roll 13 which discharges peel PET23" which exfoliated with the release roll 12.

[0019]The manufacturing installation 1 is provided with the exposure device 14 which emits several parallel beams from which it is arranged at the entering light side of the film base 21, and the degree of incidence angle (angle to the normal line direction of the film base 21) differs to the film base 21 as exposure light, By exposing the negative-resist layer formed in the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21 via each entering light lens 22 of the film base 21, The black stripe (light absorption layer) 23 (refer to drawing 3) is formed in fields other than the condensing field of each entering light lens 22 among the surfaces of Idemitsu of the film base 21.

[0020]Next, drawing 1 and drawing 2 explain the manufacturing method of the lenticular lens sheet concerning this embodiment.

[0021]First, nip of the film base 21 supplied from the feeding roll 2 using the nip roll 5 to the molding roll 3 which applied radiation-curing nature resin on the roll side of the molding roll 3 with the coating unit 4, and with which this radiation-curing nature resin was applied is carried out. Then, while the surface (field where radiation-curing nature resin was applied) of the film base 21 is in contact with the molding roll 3, with the radiation lamp 6. It irradiates with radiation from the rear-face side of the film base 21, radiation-curing nature resin is stiffened, and two or more entering light lenses 22 are fabricated on the surface by the side of the entering light of the film base 21 (process 101). The film base 21 by which it did in this way and the entering light lens 22 was fabricated is released from mold from the molding roll 3 with the mold release roll 7, and is conveyed in continuation delivery with the taking over rolls 8 and 8 to a next process.

[0022]Next, the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21 by which the entering light lens 22 was fabricated is received, The lamination of dry film 23' for negatives resist supplied by the feeding roll 10 is carried out with the pressing roll 11, and a negative-resist layer is formed in the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21 (process 102). After peel PET23" stuck on the rear face of dry film 23' for negatives resist exfoliates with the release roll 12, it is discharged by the delivery roll 13.

[0023]And by making it irradiate with several parallel beams from which the degree of incidence angle differs as exposure light to the film base 21 with the exposure device 14, The negative-resist layer formed in the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21 via each entering light lens 22 formed in the entering light side of the film base 21 is exposed (process 103).

[0024]Then, develop the exposed negative-resist layer provided in the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21 with a development unit (not shown) (process 104), and it ranks second, Among the negative-resist layers developed negatives, it washes or exfoliates and a washing unit (not shown) etc. remove the negative-resist material of an unexposed field (unhardened field) (process 105).

[0025]And by carrying out spreading, transfer, dyeing, being impregnated, etc. to the unexposed field to which negative-resist material was removed, and finally, fixing coloring material, such as black ink, to it, The black stripe 23 is formed in fields other than the condensing field of each entering light lens 22 among the surfaces of Idemitsu of the film base 21 (process 106).

[0026]Next, drawing 3 thru/or drawing 8 explain the details of the exposure process in this embodiment shown in drawing 1 and drawing 2.

[0027]Drawing 3 is a figure showing typically the situation of the exposure process shown in drawing 1 and drawing 2, and is the figure which looked at the lenticular lens sheet 20 along the transportation direction (the III direction of drawing 1).

[0028]As shown in drawing 3, to the film base 21, the parallel beam of plurality (at least 2 or more) from which the degree of incidence angle differs is irradiated as the exposure light L. In drawing 3, the case where the parallel beam A, B, and C which is three kinds from which the degree of incidence angle differs as the exposure light L is irradiated is shown.

[0029]Here, as for such exposure light L, it is preferred that the parallel beam (the parallel beams A and C of drawing 3) whose degree of incidence angle is about *5-10 degrees is included. When the film base 21 is irradiated with the exposure light L containing the parallel beam of such

a degree of incidence angle, two or more condensing points of the exposure light L will exist on the surface of Idemitsu, the comparatively large exposure region of a negative-resist layer can be taken, and a numerical aperture can be raised.

[0030]As the angular distribution of such exposure light L is shown in drawing 7 (a), a strong peak appears at an angle of two or more requests. On the other hand, when the mere diffusion board in which light diffusibility particles were made to mix is used for example, the diffusing characteristic comes to be shown in drawing 7 (b). Even in this case, although the numerical aperture of a negative-resist layer can be raised, the boundary between an exposure region and an unexposed field fades among negative-resist layers, a numerical aperture shows dispersion by the sensitivity unevenness of a negative-resist layer, the environmental condition at the time of development, etc., and it is not desirable.

[0031]If the case where a dispersing agent is mixed in the Fresnel lens sheet which constitutes a transmission type screen with a lenticular lens sheet here is assumed, Although about 30% of a numerical aperture is desirable (transmissivity will fall if a numerical aperture is lower than this, and contrast will fall if a numerical aperture is higher than this), if it is the exposure light L containing the parallel beam which is the degree of incidence angle of the range mentioned above, such a numerical aperture is realizable. On the other hand, when it irradiates with a single parallel beam vertically to the film base 21, a numerical aperture will be about 10 to 20%, and is not preferred.

[0032]The method of carrying out the multiple-times exposure of the parallel beam to the film base 21 as an irradiation method of such exposure light L, changing the degree of incidence angle one by one, the method of irradiating with several parallel beams from which the degree of incidence angle differs simultaneously to the film base 21, etc. are employable.

[0033]As shown in drawing 4 to the film base 21 by making a parallel beam into the method of carrying out a multiple-times exposure, specifically changing the degree of incidence angle one by one, As two or more light source units 15 are prepared as an exposure light source and it is shown in drawing 5 besides [which changes the degree of emitting angle of a parallel beam by changing direction of these each light source unit 15] a method, the light source unit 15 and the prism 16 single as an exposure light source are prepared, and the method of changing the degree of emitting angle of a parallel beam etc. are adopted by changing direction of the prism 16 — things can be carried out. It is possible to use arbitrary optical members, such as a mirror, instead of the prism 16 in the method shown in drawing 5.

[0034]As a method of on the other hand irradiating with several parallel beams from which the degree of incidence angle differs simultaneously to the film base 21, As shown in drawing 6, two or more light source units 15 are prepared as an exposure light source, A light source unit single as an exposure light source besides the method of changing beforehand direction of these each light source unit 15, and installing it can be prepared, and the method of dividing into two or more parallel beams from which the degree of incidence angle differs using optical members, such as prism, etc., etc. can be adopted.

[0035]Thus, by making it irradiate with several parallel beams from which the degree of incidence angle differs as exposure light to the film base 21 according to this embodiment, Since the negative-resist layer formed in the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21 via each entering light lens 22 formed in the entering light side of the film base 21 is exposed, As two or more condensing points of the exposure light L with the entering light lens 22 formed in the entering light side of the film base 21 will exist on the surface of Idemitsu (refer to drawing 3) and it is shown in drawing 8, The comparatively large exposure region of a negative-resist layer can be taken, and a numerical aperture can be raised, For this reason, the lenticular lens sheet 20 which does not cause decline in transmissivity (luminosity) even if it is a case where a dispersing agent is mixed in the Fresnel lens sheet which constitutes a transmission type screen with the lenticular lens sheet 20 can be obtained.

[0036]In the embodiment mentioned above, although negative-resist material is used as a resist material, it is possible not only this but to use the positive-resist material of translucency or a light blocking effect. When the positive-resist material (for example, dry film for positives resist) of translucency is used as a resist material, here, In [in the process 105, while it washes or

exfoliates and a washing unit (not shown) etc. remove the positive-resist material of an exposure region (unhardened field) among the positive-resist layers developed negatives, leave the positive-resist material of an unexposed field as a lobe, and] the process 106, The black stripe 23 can be formed in fields other than the condensing field of each entering light lens 22 among the surfaces of Idemitsu of the film base 21 by carrying out spreading, transfer, dyeing, being impregnated, etc., and fixing coloring material, such as black ink, on this left-behind lobe. On the other hand, when the positive-resist material (for example, dry film for positives resist) of a light blocking effect is used as a resist material, By leaving the positive-resist material of an unexposed field in the process 105, while it washes or exfoliates and a washing unit (not shown) etc. remove the positive-resist material of an exposure region (unhardened field) among the positive-resist layers developed negatives, The black stripe 23 can be formed in fields other than the condensing field of each entering light lens 22 among the surfaces of Idemitsu of the film base 21. Processing of the process 106 is omissible in this case.

[0037]Although a resist material is supplied with the gestalt of a dry film and it is made to carry out lamination to the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21 in the embodiment mentioned above, It may be made to carry out the coating processing of the resist resin of the shape not only of this but wet to the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21.

[0038]The process 106 is followed in the embodiment mentioned above, Washing or exfoliation removes the negative-resist material of an exposure region (hardening field) among the dry films for negatives resist developed negatives, and it may be made to expose portions other than black stripe 23 among the surfaces of Idemitsu of the film base 21, Thereby, transmissivity can be raised further. the regist layer (or exposed portion of the surface of Idemitsu of film base 21), and black stripe 23 top -- the clear layer whose transmissivity is higher than negative-resist material or positive-resist material -- lamination -- or coating processing being carried out and, Thereby still better contrast can be acquired. The lamination of the plastic sheet etc. which have rigidity in the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21 may be carried out, moreover -- the surface (observation side surface) of a plastic sheet -- acid-resisting processing -- it low-reflection-processes, and it gets damaged and may be made to perform a preventing process (hard court processing), antistatic treatment, non-glare processing, diffusion treatment, pollution-control processing, etc.

[0039]A linear Fresnel lens sheet is arranged between the exposure device 14 and the film base 21, and it may be made to make light incline with this linear Fresnel lens sheet in the embodiment mentioned above further again. While taking the comparatively large exposure region of a regist layer and raising a numerical aperture by this, registration with a suitable rear surface of the lenticular lens sheet 20 (gap with the entering light lens 22 and the black stripe 23) can be formed, For this reason, the lenticular lens sheet 20 which does not cause decline in transmissivity (luminosity) even if it is a case where the observation-Fresnel lens sheet which constitutes transmission type screen with lenticular lens sheet 20 side is designed as a condensing system can be obtained.

[0040]

[Example]Next, the concrete example of an embodiment mentioned above is described.

[0041]Example 1 Example 1 corresponds, when forming a black stripe among the embodiments mentioned above using the positive-resist material of translucency.

[0042]First, radiation-curing nature resin (ink tech company make: HRF2535) is applied on the roll side of a molding roll by the nozzle coating from a coating unit, Nip of the film base (Toyobo [Co., Ltd.] make: A-4100 and 188 micrometers in thickness) supplied so that a forming roll might be met from a feeding roll using a nip roll to the molding roll with which this radiation-curing nature resin was applied was carried out. Then, while the surface (field where radiation-curing nature resin was applied) of the film base was in contact with the molding roll, with the radiation lamp, it irradiated with radiation from the rear-face side of a film base, radiation-curing nature resin was stiffened, and the film base by which two or more entering light lenses were fabricated by the surface by the side of entering light was formed.

[0043]Next, the surface of Idemitsu of the film base with an entering light lens produced by doing in this way is received, The lamination of the dry film for positives resist (Tokyo adaptation

shrine :P. - RZ30, 5 micrometers in thickness, resolution of 15 micrometers) supplied by the feeding roll was carried out with the pressing roll (up-and-down roll), and the positive-resist layer was formed in the surface of Idemitsu of a film base. In lamination speed, by 1-m/, lamination pressure considered it as 90 ** at 2 kg, and lamination temperature carried out the lamination conditions at this time with an up-and-down roll.

[0044]And it exposed via each entering light lens formed in the entering light side of a film base with the exposure light emitted from the exposure device to the film base with a positive-resist layer produced by doing in this way. Exposure at this time was performed by irradiating with a parallel beam with a degree of incidence angle of -10 degree, 0 degree, and +10 degrees in 3 steps to a film base. The exposing condition was set to 75mJ with addition light volume. By such exposure, the positive-resist layer was in the uncured state in the condensing field (exposure region) of the entering light lens, and became as [hardened state] in the non-condensing field (unexposed field).

[0045]Then, the exposed film base with a positive-resist layer produced by doing in this way was developed. The developing condition carried out brushing development after dipping for 1 minute with sodium carbonate 1%. Subsequently, pure water performed washing for 1 minute, and desiccation for 1 minute was performed after washing. The positive-resist material of an exposure region (unhardened field) is removed by such development and washing among the positive-resist layers developed negatives. Since only the resist material of the unexposed field (hardening field) in which a black stripe should be formed was left behind as a lobe, the black stripe shape whose entering light lens registration suited was able to be obtained.

[0046]And black ink was applied and dried on the lobe which did in this way and was left behind to the surface of Idemitsu of a film base, and the black stripe was formed in fields other than the condensing field of each entering light lens among the surfaces of Idemitsu of a film base. The diffusion zone was formed in the field between the lobes in which the black stripe was formed by applying the resin in which the dispersing agent was mixed in the surface of Idemitsu of the film base which was used in this way, and in which the black stripe was formed, performing wiping processing and making it dry.

[0047]Then, on the exposed portion of the surface of Idemitsu of the film base produced by doing in this way, and the black stripe, the transparent adhesive layer (3 M company make: 9483 and 100 micrometers in thickness) whose transmissivity is higher than positive-resist material was made into the clear layer, and lamination was carried out.

[0048]And the lamination of the acrylic plate manufacturing substrate with a thickness of 2 mm manufactured by extrusion molding on the surface of the adhesive layer by which lamination was carried out by doing in this way was carried out.

[0049]And the lamination of the film with which acid-resisting processing was performed to the surface (observation side surface) of the acrylic plate manufacturing substrate by which did in this way and lamination was carried out to the last was carried out.

[0050]Example 2 Example 2 corresponds, when forming a black stripe among the embodiments mentioned above using the positive-resist material of a light blocking effect.

[0051]First, the film base by which two or more entering light lenses were fabricated was formed in the surface by the side of entering light by the same method as Example 1 mentioned above.

[0052]Next, to the surface of Idemitsu of the film base with an entering light lens produced by doing in this way, the coating processing of the black positive-resist resin (made in FUJI Rex: DANREX) was carried out, and the black positive-resist layer was formed in the surface of Idemitsu of a film base. In the thickness of coating, 2 micrometers (dry state) and drying temperature made [molding speed] the coating conditions at this time 100 ** by 5-m/.

[0053]And it exposed via each entering light lens formed in the entering light side of a film base with the exposure light emitted from the exposure device to the film base with a positive-resist layer produced by doing in this way. Exposure at this time was performed by irradiating with a parallel beam with a degree of incidence angle of -10 degree, 0 degree, and +10 degrees in 3 steps to a film base. The exposing condition was set to 180mJ with addition light volume. By such exposure, the positive-resist layer was in the uncured state in the condensing field (exposure region) of the entering light lens, and became as [hardened state] in the non-

condensing field (unexposed field).

[0054]Then, the exposed film base with a positive-resist layer produced by doing in this way was developed. Here, after making the developing solution specified by [which was controlled by 30 **] FUJI Rex immerse for about 30 seconds, ranking second and sponge's performing wiping development for about 30 seconds in the developing solution, it took out from the developing solution and rinsed. The positive-resist material of an exposure region (unhardened field) is removed by such development and washing among the positive-resist layers developed negatives, Since only the resist material of the unexposed field in which a black stripe should be formed was left behind as a black lobe, the black stripe whose entering light lens registration suited was able to be obtained.

[0055]Then, on the exposed portion of the surface of Idemitsu of the film base produced by doing in this way, and the black stripe, the transparent adhesive layer (3 M company make: 9483 and 100 micrometers in thickness) whose transmissivity is higher than positive-resist material was made into the clear layer, and lamination was carried out.

[0056]And an acrylic plate manufacturing substrate with a thickness of 1.5 mm which consists of a bilayer of the diffusion zone manufactured by bilayer extrusion molding on the surface of the adhesive layer by which lamination was carried out by doing in this way, and a clear layer, The lamination of the diffusion zone (0.3 mm in thickness) of an acrylic plate manufacturing substrate was carried out in the state where the above-mentioned adhesive layer was made to face.

[0057]And the lamination of the film with which low reflection processing and hard court processing were performed to the surface (observation side surface) of the acrylic plate manufacturing substrate by which did in this way and lamination was carried out to the last was carried out.

[0058]Example 3 Example 3 corresponds, when forming a black stripe among the embodiments mentioned above using negative-resist material.

[0059]First, the film base by which two or more entering light lenses were fabricated was formed in the surface by the side of entering light by the same method as Example 1 mentioned above.

[0060]Next, the surface of Idemitsu of the film base with an entering light lens produced by doing in this way is received, The lamination of the dry film for negatives resist (made in Japanese ** Morton: NCP-315, 15 micrometers in thickness, resolution of 10 micrometers) supplied by the feeding roll was carried out with the pressing roll (up-and-down roll), and the negative-resist layer was formed in the surface of Idemitsu of a film base. In lamination speed, by 1-m/, lamination pressure considered it as 90 ** at 2 kg, and lamination temperature carried out the lamination conditions at this time with an up-and-down roll.

[0061]And it exposed via each entering light lens formed in the entering light side of a film base with the exposure light emitted from the exposure device to the film base with a negative-resist layer produced by doing in this way. Exposure at this time was performed by irradiating with a parallel beam with a degree of incidence angle of -10 degree, 0 degree, and +10 degrees in 3 steps to a film base. The exposing condition was set to 75mJ with addition light volume. By such exposure, the negative-resist layer became as [hardened state] in the condensing field (exposure region) of the entering light lens, and was in the uncured state in the non-condensing field (unexposed field).

[0062]Then, the exposed film base with a negative-resist layer produced by doing in this way was developed. The developing condition was considered as the showering development for 1 minute with sodium carbonate 1%. Subsequently, pure water performed washing for 1 minute, and desiccation for 1 minute was performed after washing. The negative-resist material of the unexposed field (unhardened field) in which a black stripe should be formed by such development and washing among the negative-resist layers developed negatives is removed, Since the negative-resist material of the exposure region (hardening field) was left behind as a lobe, the black stripe shape whose entering light lens registration suited was able to be obtained as concave shape.

[0063]And by doing in this way, applying black ink to the surface of Idemitsu of a film base, performing wiping processing and making it dry, The field (field corresponding to black stripe shape) between the lobes left behind to the surface of Idemitsu of a film base was made to fill up

with black ink, and the black stripe was formed in fields other than the condensing field of each entering light lens among the surfaces of Idemitsu of a film base. The surface of Idemitsu of the film base which was used in this way and in which the black stripe was formed is received, After performing resist removing processing for about 1 to 2 minutes in an alkaline aqueous solution 3%, the negative-resist material (lobe) which performed washing for 1 minute with pure water, and was left behind to the surface of Idemitsu of a film base was exfoliated. Thereby, portions other than a black stripe were exposed among the surfaces of Idemitsu of a film base.

[0064]Then, on the exposed portion of the surface of Idemitsu of the film base produced by doing in this way, and the black stripe, the transparent adhesive layer (3 M company make: 9483 and 100 micrometers in thickness) whose transmissivity is higher than negative-resist material was made into the clear layer, and lamination was carried out.

[0065]And an acrylic plate manufacturing substrate with a thickness of 1.5 mm which consists of a bilayer of the diffusion zone manufactured by bilayer extrusion molding on the surface of the adhesive layer by which lamination was carried out by doing in this way, and a clear layer, The lamination of the diffusion zone (0.3 mm in thickness) of an acrylic plate manufacturing substrate was carried out in the state where the above-mentioned adhesive layer was made to face.

[0066]And the lamination of the film with which low reflection processing and antistatic treatment were performed to the surface (observation side surface) of the acrylic plate manufacturing substrate by which did in this way and lamination was carried out to the last was carried out.

[0067]The lenticular lens sheet was manufactured by the same method as Example 3 mentioned above as a comparative example comparative example except for the point that the exposure device performed only one exposure with an irradiation angles of 0 degree.

[0068]Each lenticular lens sheet manufactured in accordance with the method of of Examples 1-3 and the comparative example which carried out evaluation result ****, The observation side condensing point constituted four kinds of transmission type screens combining the Fresnel lens sheet which is 12000 mm, and by using each transmission type screen as a light source, it mounted in the 50-inch back projection type projection TV using LCD, and evaluated. The substrate with which the above-mentioned Fresnel lens sheet made 1.8-mm-thick shock-proof methacrylic resin (refractive index 1.51) carry out 0.06 weight-section (value to substrate 100 weight section before mixing) mixing of the styrene bead (refractive index 1.59) with a mean particle diameter of 12 micrometers, It consists of a lens fabricated by the surface of this substrate with ultraviolet curing nature resin (refractive index 1.55).

[0069]First, viewing estimated shading (luminosity unevenness) of the periphery as the 1st evaluation criteria about each above-mentioned transmission type screen mounted in back projection type projection TV. As a result, as shown in the following table, the good result was obtained compared with the lenticular lens sheet in which the direction of the thing using the lenticular lens sheet manufactured in accordance with the method of Examples 1-3 was manufactured in accordance with the method of a comparative example. Evaluation was performed by three-stage evaluation (it is shown that a numerical value is large in the following table that it is such a good result).

[0070]Next, as the 2nd evaluation criteria the luminosity in a 5-cm position (four positions) from the central part and the corner of each above-mentioned transmission type screen, It measured with the luminance meter (BM-5 by TOPCON CORP.) in the position 2 m away from each above-mentioned transmission type screen, and the ratio (peripheral luminance ratio) of the average of four luminosity in a 5-cm position was compared from the corner to the luminosity in the central part of each transmission type screen. As a result, as shown in the following table, the good result was obtained compared with the lenticular lens sheet in which the direction of the thing using the lenticular lens sheet manufactured in accordance with the method of Examples 1-3 was manufactured in accordance with the method of a comparative example.

[0071]Finally a part (6x6 cm²) is started from each above-mentioned lenticular lens sheet as the 3rd evaluation criteria, The part is attached to the thing [independent (item) or] (set) combined with the above-mentioned Fresnel lens sheet, The transmissivity and reflectance were measured by the hazemeter (Murakami Color Research Laboratory make: HR-100), and it compared about

each of (%), transmissivity, reflectance (%), and transmissivity/reflectance (%). As a result, as shown in the following table, in the lenticular lens sheet manufactured in accordance with the method of a comparative example. With the lenticular lens sheet manufactured in accordance with the method of Examples 1-3, it turns out to the transmissivity of a set falling about by 1/2 to the transmissivity of an item that the transmissivity of a set only falls about by 1/4 to the transmissivity of an item. Namely, when it combines with the Fresnel lens sheet in which the dispersing agent was mixed, Compared with the lenticular lens sheet in which the direction of the thing using the lenticular lens sheet manufactured in accordance with the method of Examples 1-3 was manufactured in accordance with the method of a comparative example, the good result was obtained about decline in transmissivity (luminosity).

[Table 1]

[表：評価結果]

		実施例 1	実施例 2	実施例 3	比較例	
評価項目 1	感応評価	2	2	3	1	
評価項目 2	周辺輝度比 [%]	27.6	29.4	37.9	19.3	
評価項目 3	単品	透過率 T [%]	85.2	86.0	84.8	84.1
		反射率 R [%]	5.9	8.8	8.2	8.1
		T / R	14.4	9.8	10.3	10.4
	セツト	透過率 T [%]	67.2	68.7	66.9	48.2
		反射率 R [%]	6.3	9.4	9.0	8.9
		T / R	10.7	7.3	7.4	5.4

[0072]

[Effect of the Invention]As explained above, according to this invention. The case [where a dispersing agent is mixed], and Fresnel lens sheet observation-side to the Fresnel lens sheet which constitutes a transmission type screen with a lenticular lens sheet as a condensing system. The lenticular lens sheet which does not cause decline in transmissivity (luminosity) even if it is a case where it is designed can be obtained.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

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- 1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1]The perspective view showing the 1 embodiment of the manufacturing installation of the lenticular lens sheet by this invention.

[Drawing 2]Process drawing for describing the 1 embodiment of the manufacturing method of the lenticular lens sheet by this invention.

[Drawing 3]The figure showing typically the situation of the exposure process in the 1 embodiment of this invention.

[Drawing 4]The figure showing an example of the exposure device which can change the angle of exposure light.

[Drawing 5]The figure showing another example of the exposure device which can change the angle of exposure light.

[Drawing 6]The figure showing another example of the exposure device which can change the angle of exposure light.

[Drawing 7]The figure for explaining the angular distribution of the exposure light which enters into a film base.

[Drawing 8]The figure for explaining the characteristic of the lenticular lens sheet manufactured by the manufacturing method concerning the 1 embodiment of this invention.

[Drawing 9]The figure showing typically the situation of the exposure process in the manufacturing method of the conventional lenticular lens sheet.

[Drawing 10]The figure for explaining the characteristic of the lenticular lens sheet manufactured by the conventional manufacturing method.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Manufacturing installation
- 2 Feeding roll
- 3 Molding roll
- 4 Coating unit
- 5 Nip roll
- 6 Radiation lamp
- 7 Mold release roll
- 8 and 8 Taking over roll
- 9 Resist formation device
- 10 Feeding roll
- 11 Pressing roll
- 12 Release roll
- 13 Delivery roll
- 14 Exposure device
- 21 Film base
- 22 Entering light lens
- 23 Black stripe (light absorption layer)
- L Exposure light
- L' Image lights

[Translation done.]

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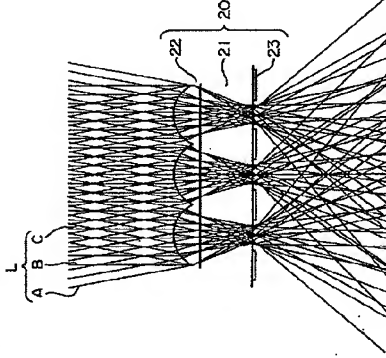
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(54)【発明の名称】 レンチキュラーレンズシートの製造方法およびその装置

(67)【要約】

【課題】 レンチキュラーレンズシートとともに透過型スクリーンを構成するフレネルレンズシートに放射利が浸入される場合やフレネルレンズシートの観察側が集光素として設計される場合であっても透過率(輝度)の低下を招くことがないレンチキュラーレンズシートの製造方法およびその装置を提供する。

【解決手段】 入射角度が異なる複数の平行光A、B、Cを露光光線として照射し、フィルム基材21の入光側に設けられた各入光レンズ22を介してフィルム基材21の出光側の表面に形成されたネガ型レジスト層を露光する。露光光線Lは入射角度が±5〜10°程度の平行光(A、C)を含むことが好ましい。このような入射角度の平行光を含む露光光線Lをフィルム基材21に照射した場合には、露光光線Lの集光点が出光側の表面上で複数存在することとなり、ネガ型レジスト層の露光傾斜を比較的大きくして開口率を上げることができる。



(2) 特開2000-292862

層を形成することを特徴とするレンチキュラーレンズシートの製造装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】 本発明は背面放射型プロジェクト型液晶ディスプレイの製造装置、特に、レンチキュラーレンズシートに形成される露光光線と、この露光光線とを透過型スクリーンを構成するレンチキュラーレンズシートに照射し、とりわけ出光側の表面に設けられたストライプ状の透光パターン(ブラックストライプ)をレジスト材料の露光および現像により形成するレンチキュラーレンズシートの製造方法およびその装置に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 従来から、赤、緑および青の3本のCRT (Cathode Ray Tube) からなる光源と、この光源から出射される光線を集光する透視型スクリーンとを備えた背面放射型プロジェクト型液晶ディスプレイが知られており、このうち透過型スクリーンとしては一般に、フレネルレンズシートとレンチキュラーレンズシートとを組み合わせたものが用いられている。ここで、このようなレンチキュラーレンズシートとしては、入光側に複数の入光レンズが設けられ、出光側の表面のうちの各入光レンズの集光領域以外の領域にブラックストライプが設けられたものが一般的に用いられており、光を広い範囲に拡散させるとともにブラックストライプにより外光の影響を低減させてコントラストを向上させることが可能となっている。

【0003】 ここで、このようなプロジェクト型液晶ディスプレイにおいては、CRTの代わりにLCD (Liquid Crystal Display) やDMD (Digital Micro-mirror Device) 等の光源を用いたものも開発されており、データバス等の分野で広く用いられるようになってきている。しかしながら、光源としてLCDやDMD等を用いたプロジェクト型液晶ディスプレイにおいては、LCDやDMD等のセリウムレンズシート上に画像を投影して観察すると、レンチキュラーレンズシートのサンプリング効果によりモアレが発生する可能性がある。

【0004】 このため、光源としてLCDやDMD等を用いたプロジェクト型液晶ディスプレイにおいては、モアレの発生を効果的に低減するため、従来において一般的に用いられていた0.6〜1.0mmのレンズピッチのレンチキュラーレンズシートに代わって、0.3mm以下の小さなレンズピッチのレンチキュラーレンズシートが必要とされるようになってきている。なお、上述したような出光側の表面にブラックストライプが設けられるレンチキュラーレンズシートにおいては、上述したような光の拡散特性およびコントラスト等を実現するため、レンズピッチを小さくするにつれてレンチキュラーレンズシ-

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シートとともに透過型スクリーンを備えるが、このフレネルレンズにおいては、光源としてLCDやDMD等を用いられるときにシンチレーションの発生を防止するために拡散剤が混入されることが多く、このためフレネルレンズを通過してレンschキュラーレンズシートに入射する映像光は平行光と拡散光とが混在したものとすることが多い。また、フレネルレンズシートにおいては、観察側からレンschキュラーレンズシートに向かつて出射する映像光が完全な平行光ではなく周辺部において若干集光するよう集光素として埋設されることが多い。

【0010】このため、このようにして製造されたレンschキュラーレンズシートから構成される実際の透過型スクリーンにおいては、レンschキュラーレンズシートに入射する映像光に拡散光が混在している場合に、この映像光がフィルム基材の出力側の表面に形成されたブラックストライプで覆われ、その結果、透過型スクリーンの透過率(輝度)が低下するという問題がある。また、フレネルレンズシートの観察側が集光素として設計されている場合に、図10に示すように、透過型スクリーンのうち特に周辺部においてフレネルレンズシートから出射された映像光1'の方向とレンschキュラーレンズシート2'の0の入光レンズ2.2の光軸とが一致せず、映像光1'がフィルム基材2.1の出力側の表面に形成されたブラックストライプ2.3で覆われ、その結果、透過型スクリーンの周辺部の透過率(周辺輝度)が低下するという問題がある。

【0011】本発明はこのような点を考慮してなされたものであり、レンschキュラーレンズシートとともに透過型スクリーンを構成するフレネルレンズシートに拡散剤が混入される場合やフレネルレンズシートの観察側が集光素として設計される場合であっても透過率(輝度)の低下を招くことがないレンschキュラーレンズシートの製造方法およびその装置を提供することを目的とする。

【0012】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、その第1の解決手段として、入力側に複数の入光レンズが設けられ、ともに出力側の表面に複数のブラックストライプが形成された基材に対して、入射角度(基材の法線方向に対する角度)が異なる複数の平行光を露光光線として照射することにより、前記基材の前面に露光光線または未露光領域のレジスト材を露光する工程と、前記ブラックストライプを露光して前記レジスト層のうち露光領域または未露光領域のレジスト材を除去することにより、前記基材の出力側の表面のうち前記各入光レンズの集光領域以外の領域に光吸収層を形成する工程とを含むことを特徴とするレンschキュラーレンズシートを製造する方法を提供する。

【0013】本発明は、その第2の解決手段として、入力側に複数の入光レンズが設けられ、ともに出力側の表面に複数のブラックストライプが形成された基材に対して前記基材の入

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光側に露光光線を出射する露光装置を備え、前記露光装置は前記基材に対する入射角度が異なる複数の平行光を出力する露光光線を有し、これら露光光線により前記基材の前面に露光光線を介して前記レジスト層を露光することにより、前記基材の出力側の表面のうち前記各入光レンズの集光領域以外の領域に光吸収層を形成することを特徴とするレンschキュラーレンズシートの製造装置を提供する。

【0014】本発明の第1および第2の解決手段によれば、基板に対して、入射角度が異なる複数の平行光を露光光線として照射されることにより、基材の入光側に設けられた各入光レンズを介して基材の出力側の表面に形成されたレジスト層を露光するので、基材の入光側に設けられた入光レンズによる露光光線の集光点が出力側の表面上で露光存在することとなり、レジスト層の露光領域を比較的広くして開口率(基材の出力側の表面に占める光吸収層が形成されていない開口領域の割合)を上げることができ、このためレンschキュラーレンズシートとともに透過型スクリーンを構成するフレネルレンズシートに拡散剤が混入される場合であっても透過率(輝度)の低下を招くことがないレンschキュラーレンズシートを得ることができる。

【0015】
【発明の実施の形態】以下、図面を参照して本発明の実施の形態について説明する。図1乃至図8は本発明によるレンschキュラーレンズシートの製造方法およびその装置の一面の形態を説明するための図である。

【0016】まず、図1により、レンschキュラーレンズシートの製造装置の主要部の構成について説明する。
【0017】図1に示すように、製造装置1は、連続したフィルム状の基材(以下「フィルム基材」という)2を供給する給紙ロール2と、レンschキュラーレンズ(入光レンズ)の遊形状が形成された成型ロール3と、成型ロール3に紫外線硬化性樹脂等の放射線硬化性樹脂を塗布する塗工ユニット4と、成型ロール3に対して放射線硬化性樹脂を塗んでフィルム基材2.1をニップするニップロール5と、成型ロール3のローラ面上に塗布された放射線硬化性樹脂に紫外線等の放射線を照射する照射ランプ6と、入光側の表面に複数の入光レンズ2.2が形成されたフィルム基材2.1を成型ロール3から搬送する搬送ロール7と、入光側の表面に複数の入光レンズ2.2が形成されたフィルム基材2.1を連続送りにて搬送する引取ロール8、8とを備えている。

【0018】また、製造装置1は、フィルム基材2.1の出力側の表面にネガ型レジスト層を形成するためのレジスト形成装置9として、ネガ型レジスト用ドライフィルム2.3を供給する供給ロール10と、フィルム基材2.1の出力側の表面にネガ型レジスト用ドライフィルム2.3'をラミネート加工するための押圧ロール11と、ネガ型レジスト用ドライフィルム2.3'の裏面に設けられ

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されたビールPET(ポリエチレンテレフタレート)2.3'を剥離するための剥離ロール12と、剥離ロール12により剥離されたビールPET2.3'を排出する排紙ロール13とを備えている。

【0019】さらに、製造装置1は、フィルム基材2.1の入光側に配置されたフィルム基材2.1に対して入射角度(フィルム基材2.1の法線方向に対する角度)が異なる複数の平行光を露光光線として出射する露光装置14を備え、フィルム基材2.1の入光側の表面に形成されたネガ型レジスト層を露光することにより、フィルム基材2.1の出力側の表面のうち各入光レンズ2.2の集光領域以外の領域にブラックストライプ(光吸収層)2.3(図3参照)を形成する。

【0020】次に、図1および図2により、本装置の形成に係るレンschキュラーレンズシートの製造方法について説明する。

【0021】まず、塗工ユニット4により成型ロール3のローラ面上に放射線硬化性樹脂を塗布し、この放射線硬化性樹脂が塗布された成型ロール3に対してニップロール5を用いて、給紙ロール2から供給されたフィルム基材2.1をニップする。その後、フィルム基材2.1の表面(放射線硬化性樹脂が塗布された面)に成型ロール3に当接している間に、放射線ランプ6により、フィルム基材2.1の裏面側から放射線を照射して放射線硬化性樹脂を硬化させ、フィルム基材2.1の入光側の表面に複数の入光レンズ2.2を形成する(工程10.1)。なお、このようにして入光レンズ2.2が形成されたフィルム基材2.1は、搬送ロール7により成型ロール3から搬送され、引取ロール8、8により連続送りにて加工型へ搬送される。

【0022】次に、入光レンズ2.2が形成されたフィルム基材2.1の入光側の表面に対して、給紙ロール10により供給されたネガ型レジスト用ドライフィルム2.3'を両圧ロール11によりラミネート加工し、フィルム基材2.1の入光側の表面にネガ型レジスト層を形成する(工程10.2)。なお、ネガ型レジスト用ドライフィルム2.3'の裏面に設けられ、ビールPET2.3'は、引取ロール12により剥離された後、排紙ロール13により排出される。

【0023】そして、露光装置14により、フィルム基材2.1に対して、入射角度が異なる複数の平行光を露光光線として照射することにより、フィルム基材2.1の入光側に設けられた各入光レンズ2.2を介してフィルム基材2.1の入光側の表面に形成されたネガ型レジスト層を露光する(工程10.3)。

【0024】その後、フィルム基材2.1の入光側の表面に設けられた露光露光のネガ型レジスト層を現像ユニット(図未示)により現像し(工程10.4)、次いで、現像露光のネガ型レジスト層のうち露光領域(未硬化

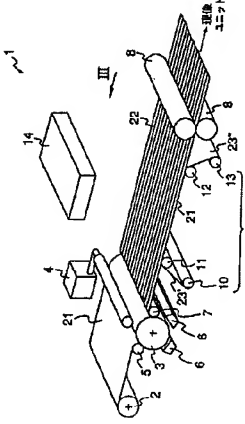
評価項目	実施例1	実施例2	実施例3	比較例
1 形状評価	2	2	3	1
2 透過率	27.6	28.4	37.9	19.3
3 反射率	85.2	85.0	84.8	84.1
4 透過率 T/R	5.9	8.8	8.2	8.1
5 透過率 T	14.4	9.8	10.3	10.4
6 透過率 R	67.2	68.7	69.9	48.2
7 透過率 T/R	4.3	9.4	9.0	8.9
8 T/R	10.7	7.3	7.4	5.4

【0072】
【発明の効果】以上説明したように本発明によれば、レンチキュラレンズシートとともに透過型スクリーンを構成するフレネルレンズシートに拡散剤が混入される場合やフレネルレンズシートの観察側が集光素として設計される場合であっても透過率（輝度）の低下を招くことがないレンチキュラレンズシートを得ることができ、
【図面の簡単な説明】
【図1】本発明によるレンチキュラレンズシートの製造装置の一実施形態を示す斜視図。
【図2】本発明によるレンチキュラレンズシートの製造方法の一実施形態を示す工程図。
【図3】本発明の一実施形態における露光工程の様子を模式的に示す図。
【図4】露光光線の角度を変えることが可能な露光装置の一例を示す図。
【図5】露光光線の角度を変えることが可能な露光装置の別の例を示す図。
【図6】露光光線の角度を変えることが可能な露光装置のさらに別の例を示す図。
【図7】フィルム基材に入射する露光光線の角度分布を説明するための図。
【図8】本発明の一実施形態に係る製造方法により製造されるレンチキュラレンズシートの特性を説明する

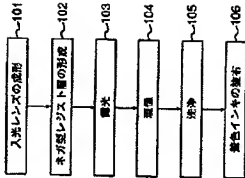
ための図。

【図9】従来のレンチキュラレンズシートの製造方法における露光工程の様子を模式的に示す図。
【図10】従来の製造方法により製造されるレンチキュラレンズシートの特性を説明するための図。
【符号の説明】
20 1 製造装置
2 給紙ロール
3 成型ロール
4 塗工ユニット
5 ニップロール
6 放熱線ランプ
7 露光ロール
8, 8' 引取ロール
9 レジスト形成装置
10 給紙ロール
11 押圧ロール
12 剥離ロール
13 排紙ロール
14 露光装置
21 フィルム基材
22 入光レンズ
23 ブラックマトリ（光源取除）
L 露光線
L' 映像光

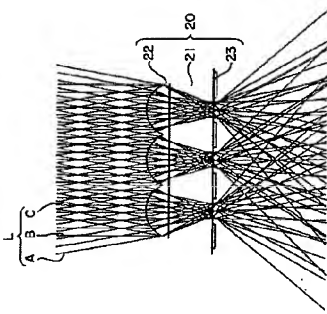
【図11】



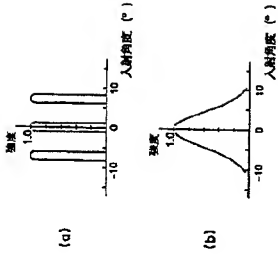
【図12】



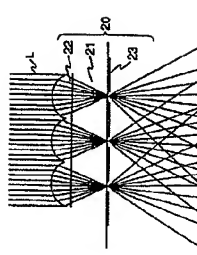
【図3】



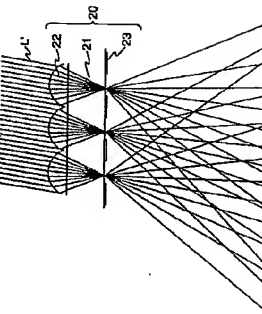
【図7】



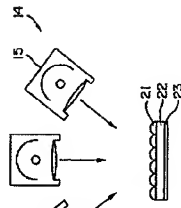
【図9】



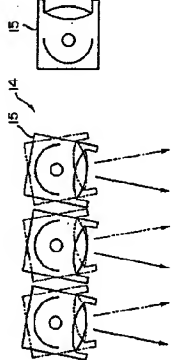
【図8】



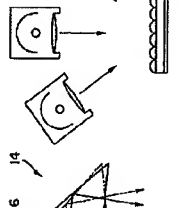
【図6】



【図4】



【図5】



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